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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Breezy. Temp. 54-61 (73-81). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (73-81).
LONDON: Breezy. Temp. 54-61 (73-81).
TOKYO: Breezy. Temp. 54-61 (73-81).
OSAKA: Breezy. Temp. 54-61 (73-81).
NEW YORK: Breezy. Temp. 54-61 (73-81).
WASHINGTON: Breezy. Temp. 54-61 (73-81).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

Austria 25 E. Lebanon 15 E.
Belgium 15 E. Morocco 3 E.
Denmark 15 E. Netherlands 15 E.
France 15 E. Norway 15 E.
Germany 15 E. Portugal 15 E.
Greece 15 E. Spain 15 E.
Great Britain 15 E. Sweden 15 E.
India 15 E. Switzerland 15 E.
Japan 15 E. Turkey 15 E.
Korea 15 E. U.S. Military (R) 15 E.
Malaysia 15 E. Yugoslavia 15 E.



Boats blocking trials of first Japanese A-ship.

Japan Nuclear Ship Finally Sails

MUTSU, Japan, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Mutsu, Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, slipped out of port early today for a long-delayed test run after strong winds and an armada of 259 fishing boats prevented its departure.

Officials said the Mutsu left in heavy winds and rain for a three-week test run.

Fishermen, fearing the 8,314-ton nuclear cargo vessel would contaminate their fishing grounds, blocked Mutsu Bay yesterday morning, preventing the ship from leaving port. But 33-mile-an-hour winds forced them to break up their protest.

The Mutsu, named after the bay 380 miles north of Tokyo, was completed in 1972 at a cost of \$22 million. But protests against the nuclear-powered ship had kept it from sailing.

Schmidt Cautions U.S. On Deflation Danger

By James Reston

BONN, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is warning the Ford administration that more extreme anti-inflation measures in the United States could seriously disrupt the economy of the entire world.

In an interview with The New York Times, the former finance minister recognized the need to combat inflation in the United States but appealed for day-to-day consultation among the major industrial powers to avoid unemployment and recession.

"There is a danger," he said, "that if the United States as a whole goes deflationary... this will inevitably spread to the world markets. It will mean less demand from the United States and the world market and it will mean that we can sell less... You have

Royal Palace Nationalized In Ethiopia

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Armed Forces Committee today announced the nationalization of Emperor Haile Selassie's Jubilee Palace here in the capital and of all his palatial estates in Ethiopia's 14 provinces.

In a move apparently directed at stepping up pressure on the 52-year-old Emperor to abdicate, the committee said in a communiqué that the palace "was built by the sweat and money of the people and belongs to the people. It shall henceforth be called the National Palace."

It would now seem that the abdication of the Emperor is only a matter of weeks or a few months at the most. But Western diplomats, recalling that the monarch has survived half a century of court intrigue and several attempted coups, express doubt that he will willingly abdicate.

"I just cannot believe he will do it," a diplomat said. "It would go against his entire personality and character."

In the same communiqué, the military committee announced that it was abolishing the Ministry of the Imperial Court, the last instrument of power left to the Emperor other than the Imperial Bodyguard, and was nationalizing the National Resources Co., which owns millions of dollars worth of real estate and resort centers throughout Ethiopia.

The palaces and the firm are the first private properties to be nationalized by the committee, the group leading the military reform movement here.

The committee also said that two ministers and another judge had been taken into military custody.

Tunisia Jails 175 In Attempted Coup

TUNIS, Aug. 25 (AP).—A state security court yesterday sentenced 175 persons to six months to 10 years in jail for trying to overthrow the government.

The accused were said to have formed a leftist organization with the objective of ousting President Habib Bourguiba. Fifty-two of the sentences were suspended and 27 other defendants were acquitted.

Reservists Called in Israel Test

Code Alert Used For First Time

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Israel today called up tens of thousands of army reservists to brief active duty in an exercise officers said was designed to test mobilization procedures in case of another war.

The drill, planned for weeks, was signaled by a series of code words broadcast in Hebrew over the national radio at 0900 GMT.

The code mobilized thousands of reservists throughout the country. Many reached their bases by public transport buses and taxis commandeered by the army as it has done in wartime. Other reservists hitchhiked, finding rides easy from a public alerted beforehand to cooperate.

Army uniforms were not required and most reservists wore civilian clothes.

Strict Censorship

The army clamped strict censorship on all dispatches on the exercise, requiring newsmen to submit all stories to the censor for screening.

"We are having this exercise because we believe that it is of vital interest for us to experiment, to exercise and really learn all the necessary lessons about our mobilization," a high-ranking army officer said at a briefing two days before the call-up.

"We do not want in any way to bring any additional tension into the area by this exercise," the officer said. "That is why we have been telling the public that this is an exercise and it will not be for more than 24 hours and that it will include no more than a small part of our reserves."

The officer said he realized that the Arabs were suspicious of Israeli intentions in holding such an exercise.

Cites Arab Fears

"They [the Arabs] are very suspicious that whatever we're doing, whatever we're saying, might be just a cover-up for a military operation," the officer said.

He said the strict censorship was necessary to prevent the Arabs from learning details of Israel's mobilization procedures.

In order to prevent any misunderstandings about the practice nature of the mobilization, foreign embassies and the UN Military Command were informed of the timing before the first call-up, an army spokesman said.

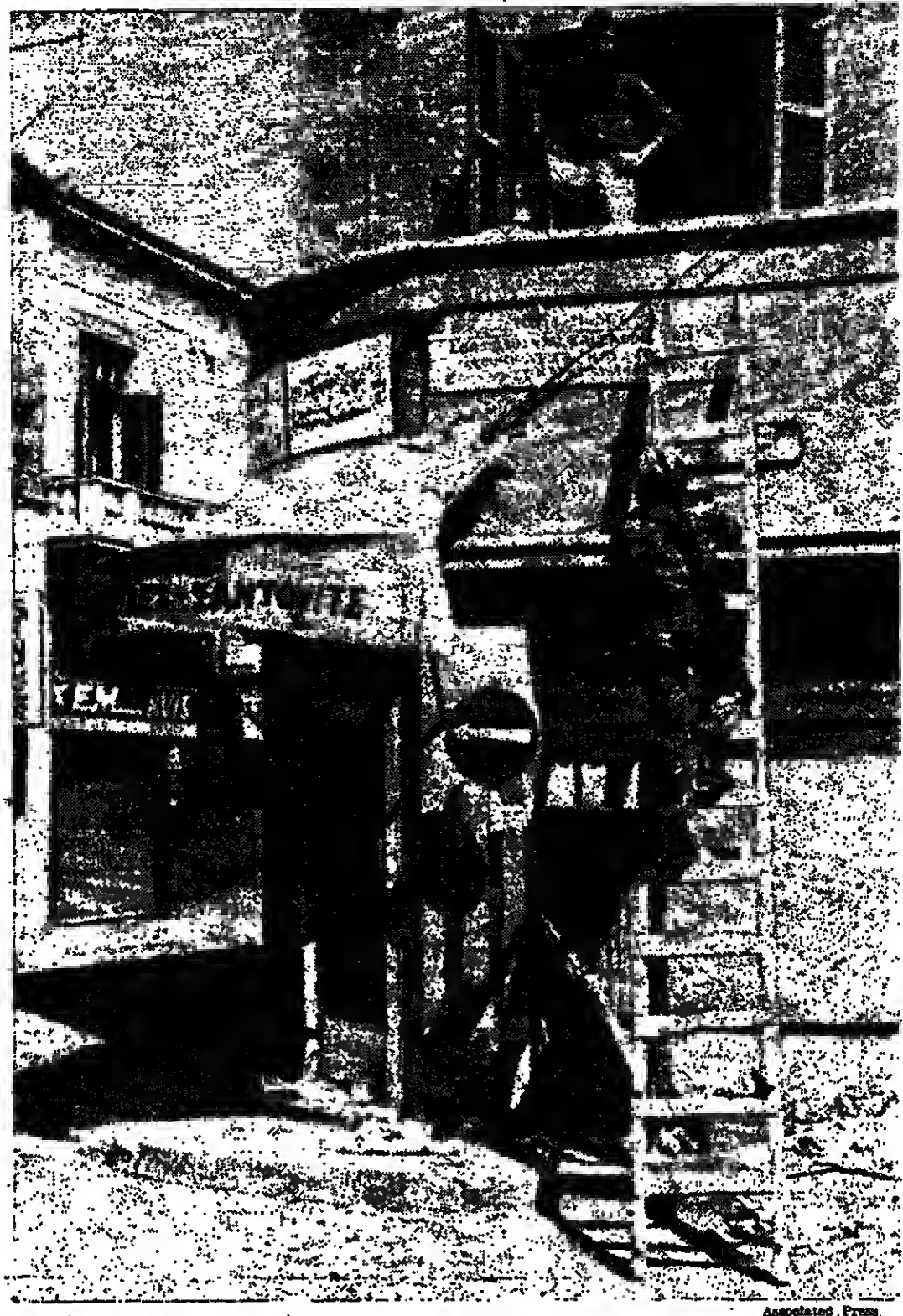
The operation disrupted normal bus and taxi service in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Police helicopters buzzed over the cities helping to direct policemen keeping the traffic moving toward mobilization centers.

"Let's hope we won't have to be ready, don't we? I'm tired of hearing about it," said a woman sitting on a bus taking him toward his base.

Back for Dinner

The command said most individual reservists would be involved in the call-up for only a few hours and would be able to return home in time for dinner. Many were back home by 3 p.m., having enjoyed an early day off from their civilian jobs.

"I went home, ate, took my army certificate, reported to my unit and, in 15 minutes, I was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



ON THE GREEN LINE IN NICOSIA—Greek Cypriot national guardsman occupying a post on the Green Line that divides Greek and Turkish-occupied positions in the city.

If Turks Do Not Pull Back Clerides Hints at Guerrilla Action

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Aug. 25 (NYT).—President Glafkos Clerides suggested today that continued Turkish occupation of areas of Cyprus formerly controlled by Greek Cypriots could lead to guerrilla warfare against the Turks.

The President's statement, made in an interview with Cypriot correspondents and released by the Greek Cypriot administration here, was issued several hours before the arrival on the island of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations. Mr. Waldheim was expected to try to persuade Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denktaş, the chief of the Turkish Cypriot community, to meet for the first time since the second Turkish military offensive began here on Aug. 14. The offensive resulted in Turkish control of 40 per cent of the island, on which the Greek Cypriots represent about 80 per cent of the population.

Mr. Clerides said he would refuse to meet tomorrow the Cyprus Broadcasting Corp. said today, United Press International reported.

["The two Cypriot leaders will be joined by Mr. Waldheim and the UN high commissioner for refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. The meeting will take place at UN headquarters in Nicosia, the announcement said.]

"Bitter Resistance

Mr. Clerides' statement, as released by the Greek Cypriot government, read: "If the Turks continue to occupy the north parts of the island, this is bound to provoke bitter resistance on the part of the Greek Cypriot people, and the possibility that this resistance may take the form of guerrilla warfare cannot be excluded."

Mr. Denktaş said he was "surprised" at Mr. Clerides' words. He said that the remark could delay a meeting between the two leaders.

But neither Mr. Clerides nor

Greece Rejects British Call for Talks in Geneva

ATHENS, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Greek government has officially rejected the British proposal for the resumption of the Geneva talks on Cyprus. But it accepted in principle yesterday a Soviet call for an international conference on the crisis.

On the home front, it retired the former junta strongman, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannides, from the army.

In Istanbul, Turkish officials remained silent on the Soviet proposal. There has been no official Turkish reaction to the proposal, but a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday that Turkey was willing to negotiate "with the interested parties only."

Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios informed the British ambassador that his government was not interested in resumption of the Geneva talks, a spokesman said.

"We have accepted the Soviet proposal in principle," a spokesman said. "The government reserves the right to express its observations on the proposal when it answers officially to the Soviet Union through its ambassador in Athens on Monday."

Pullback Sought

Greek officials said today they would make it clear in their answer that they expect the new conference to adopt methods that will force the Turkish government to pull its troops out of Cyprus and guarantee the island's independence, sovereignty and unity.

"We want implementation of Resolution 353 of the United Nations Security Council and not a repetition of its principles," an official said.

Officials are also curious about the apparent about-face of the Soviet government. They had believed Moscow had given its approval to Turkey for its invasion of Cyprus.

"We had intelligence reports that Turkey transferred all its air forces from eastern Anatolia to bases near Cyprus and Greece before its invasion of the island," an official said. Such a step could not have been taken if they had not been assured by the Soviet Union that they had nothing to worry about.

Proof Sought

"Now we want proof they mean business and that they are not just applying another propaganda trick."

A Greek spokesman also said that if the Soviet proposal did not materialize, Greece was ready to take the issue to the UN General Assembly, which will meet early in September in New York.

A hint that Greece planned to turn down the British proposal for new Geneva talks first came from Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros. Mr. Mavros had just conferred with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides, who came here today for talks with Greek officials.

Meanwhile, Mr. Karamanlis received U.S. Ambassador Henry Tasca, who gave him a message from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Clerides, who said he supported the Soviet initiative, said that it would "suffer a painless death" unless it were accepted by all parties concerned.

Mr. Clerides also said that "if [Cypriot] Turkish leader Rauf Denktaş and myself were left alone, we could reach a solution within a month."

Before leaving for Nicosia, Mr. Clerides said his talks with Greek (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Pravda Says NATO Told Turks to Fight

Claims Alliance Led Earlier Cyprus Coup

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, in a new attempt to link NATO directly to the hostilities on Cyprus, implied yesterday that the Western alliance had ordered the July 30 Turkish invasion of the island after failing to gain control through the Greek-led coup of five days earlier.

The accusation, which appeared in a major commentary in the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, was seen as a fresh effort by Moscow to substantiate its earlier charges that NATO should be blamed for having plunged Cyprus into warfare.

Pravda did not explain how NATO had instigated the events when they involved two traditional antagonists on the Cyprus problem, Greece and Turkey. Even so, the accusation appeared to be the most specific that the Soviet Union has yet directed against the alliance on the issue.

"The sharpening of the charge of NATO complicity suggested that the Russians might abandon their neutrality on the fighting itself and begin to side with the Greeks against the Turks. Until yesterday, Moscow had carefully avoided any direct criticism of Turkish military action."

Broad-Based Talks

The new broadside followed an active attempt by Moscow to move any peace settlement from under the NATO umbrella by calling last Thursday for a broad-based conference about Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations.

If such a conference were convened, it would allow the Russians a more direct voice on the Cyprus issue and permit them to participate in advancing a solution.

Since the proposal was advanced, the official press here has maintained that it has been eagerly received throughout the world. Yesterday, the government newspaper, Izvestia, ran selected favorable foreign reactions under the headline "Major Peace Initiative of the Soviet Union."

Greece's acceptance in principle of the Soviet proposal was viewed here as one more inducement for Moscow to support the position taken by Athens. The Soviet press, in a positive assessment of the new Greek government earlier last week, indicated that it was interested in improving relations.

The Pravda article underscored the Kremlin's commitment to a UN-sponsored conference by calling for "an urgent political solution" to the Cyprus problem and by reasserting that the efforts of "a number of Western countries" to find such a solution "have no grounds whatsoever and cannot ease the explosive situation over Cyprus."

The article was signed by E. Vladimirov, a possible pseudonym for a Kremlin-level official. This suggested that the commentary carried authoritative weight.

"A Bridgehead"

It began by repeating previous Soviet charges that "certain NATO circles" had plotted "the transformation of the island's territory into a bridgehead of the North Atlantic bloc in the eastern Mediterranean."

The article went on to claim that "in order to achieve these aims, the imperialist circles do not scorn any means. They inspired and organized the military revolt against the government of the country, which was legally elected by the people. When the revolt floundered, they moved to open military intervention."

Neither Greece nor Turkey was mentioned by name in the accusation.

Pravda charged that the guarantees set up in 1960 to protect the independence of Cyprus were in fact exploited by NATO strategists "to mask their aggressive intentions toward Cyprus and to give de facto support to the terrorist underground on the island."

British Youth Is Killed in Gang Battle at Soccer Match



STABBING SCENE—Police sealed one end zone section of a soccer stadium in Blackpool where a youth was stabbed to death. About 4,000 persons there were given identity checks by police before being allowed to leave. A boy, 14, has been charged with murder.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—A 14-year-old schoolboy today was charged with the murder of a soccer fan who died of stab wounds in a fight between rival gangs during a match, police said.

The stabbing occurred yesterday during half-time of a game between Blackpool and Bolton at Blackpool.

The victim, 17-year-old David Olson, died later in a hospital.

The murder, believed to be the first at a British soccer ground, brought renewed fears of violence this season. Only a few days old, the season has already resulted in widespread vandalism, invasions of the fields and fighting among fans.

Two weeks ago, David Smith, chairman of the Manchester United Supporters Club, said: "I fear that this is the year that could bring the first deaths by soccer hooliganism."

Even before the start of the season, British fans caused disturbances on the Continent. Commenting on recent incidents when Manchester United fans rioted before a friendly match in Belgium, the Daily Mirror summed up widespread feeling when it said: "Already the loots have im-

printed their boot marks on the new season."

Two months earlier, Tottenham Hotspur supporters wrecked the Tottenham stadium where their team was playing Feyenoord in the UEFA Cup final.

Meanwhile, Denis Howell, minister for sport, set up a working party which recommended that most be put around fields, grandstands be sectioned off and rival fans be separated to curb violence.

Last night the father of the dead boy, Frank Olson, said: "There is something far wrong with football when a quiet kid like David has this happen to him when he goes to a game."

4 Killed in Clashes On Iraq-Iran Border

TEHRAN, Aug. 25 (AP).—An Iraqi soldier and three Iranian farmers have been killed in week-long shelling by Iraqi forces and shrapnel along the border between the two countries, government officials said yesterday.

They claimed Iraqi troops shelled Iranian border posts and villages. Diplomats also said the two countries, meanwhile, resumed talks in Istanbul to seek a settlement of the frontier dispute.

Airlines Ask Fare Increase On N. Atlantic

Hike Averaging 10% Is Expected to Clear

By Victor Lusich
GENEVA, Aug. 25 (NYT)—A new package of fares proposed to take effect on Nov. 1 would increase the cost of travel over the North Atlantic on scheduled airlines by an average of about 10 per cent.

The International Air Transport Association said that the increases, to meet rising fuel and other costs, would range from about 7 per cent for first class to up to 30 per cent for the cheaper excursion fares. But a trade organization grouping of 111 airlines said a new type of discount plan that is to be introduced will give travelers a new low-cost fare providing tickets are purchased 60 days in advance.

The new rate structure, which would remain in effect until March 31, 1976, is subject to government approval. Acceptance is considered a virtual certainty. It was put together by the airlines flying the North Atlantic at a meeting at the Swiss resort of Montreux.

The new increase request follows three hikes totaling 18 per cent earlier this year to help offset rising fuel costs.

The new discount ticket, known as the advance purchase excursion fare, for stays abroad of at least 22 days and not more than 45, will be the cheapest offered individual travelers by the airlines. It was set after meetings with North Atlantic charter operators, on the assumption that it would not exceed the minimum charter fare for individual travelers by more than \$80 to \$90, depending on the season.

However, the charter operators have to reach final agreement on their own fare structure at a meeting next month.

IATA said that, under the proposed airline rate structure, the increases over current prices for standard economy class would be 9 per cent in winter, 4.5 per cent during the medium, or shoulder, season, and 5.5 per cent in the peak travel period.

This would put the New York-London economy-class round-trip ticket at \$584 in the winter months, \$626 during the shoulder period, and \$764 in the high season, according to IATA. The present high-season fare is \$705.

Airlines will be announcing the new fares in their national currencies, an IATA spokesman said. But he added that an indication of the new prices for the standard 22-to-45-day excursion rates would be the New York-London fare of \$374 in winter, \$402 for the shoulder season and \$495 for the summer period. This fare was \$335 last summer and is currently \$433.

The new advance-payment fare, with purchasers losing 25 per cent of ticket costs if they cancel, is fixed for the New York-London round trip at \$313 in the winter, \$335 for the shoulder period and \$435 in the summer.

40 Firemen Do A Slow Burn, Hold Fire Sale

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—The 40 firemen of suburban Monterey Park have put themselves up for sale. Angered because negotiations for a new contract with the city have bogged down over the issue of pensions for the widows and orphans of firemen, the Monterey Park Firefighters Association placed the following want ad in the magazine, Western City:

"Entire department available complete with designated ranks, uniforms, personal items, etc."

A Monterey Park official said: "If I were a manager of another city, I wouldn't want to hire 40 disgruntled firemen as my fire department."

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ISRAELI DEFENSE EXERCISE—A woman soldier registering one of the tens of thousands of Israeli Army reservists called up in a 24-hour mobilization test and exercise.

Schmidt Warns Ford to Go Easy on Deflating Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

feel the full force of this explosion.

This aggravated the balance-of-payments deficits of countries that were in deficit and put into deficit some countries that had previously been in balance. The result is that some nations are setting to the point where they cannot pay their bills and are naturally cutting imports and affecting the balance of the exporting countries.

While West Germany's unemployment rate is only 2.2 per cent as compared with 5.3 per cent in the United States, Mr. Schmidt noted that the U.S. economy is five times as large as West Germany's and that exports amounted to only about 5 per cent of the U.S. gross national product, whereas exports counted for almost a quarter of West Germany's GNP.

The Chancellor emphasized that he was for a faster unification of Europe, but said Europe now lacked the outside threat and the dynamic leadership that tended to produce common action.

"We are living in an era of détente," he said, "and it's really delicate. It is a much less dangerous world than it was at the time of the Cuban missile crisis and the Berlin crisis. We have had enough of it. The peace has come, at least it has shrunk."

But he added that nations had not yet learned to live in this new and complicated world, part nationalistic and increasingly interdependent.

Euromarket Volume

For example, he noted that the Euromarket now has a volume of roughly \$200 billion. "At the end of this year," he said, "the volume of the Euromarket may be as big as the whole GNP of Germany."

French Minister Sees 6% Inflation By End of 1975

PARIS, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—The French government expects to cut inflation to a rate of 6 per cent by the end of next year, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade says in an interview to be published tomorrow.

He also says that by then France's balance of payments would be in equilibrium. France is expected to have a payments deficit of at least \$1 billion this year—practically all of it caused by the huge jump in oil prices. France imports almost all of its oil.

Mr. Fourcade told the weekly news magazine Le Point that he expected the rise in prices for July—which is not yet known—to be higher than the 1.1 per cent recorded in June.

He said that by the middle of next year France's payments deficit would be cut to about \$200 million a month. It would be wiped out by the end of 1975 and price rises would be down to 6 per cent, he said.

He also said he did not believe there would be widespread business failures here this autumn, despite predictions by industrialists and owners of small businesses.

Iraq Again Offering An Amnesty to Kurds

BEIRUT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Iraq today declared a new amnesty for Kurdish rebels provided they quit fighting within 20 days.

The amnesty, promulgated by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council and signed by President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, was effective immediately, the state radio reported. The move followed reports in the Arab press that Iraqi tanks and infantry supported by planes, were closing in on the headquarters of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani, who began fighting again last March, in the northern village of Raia.

Mr. Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic party seeks autonomy within Iraq. He has led several civil wars against the government in the last 30 years. He has challenged the government's attempt to impose autonomy on its own terms in the oil-rich north.

Israeli Callup Test for War

(Continued from Page 1)

released," a Haifa soldier told a national radio reporter.

Meanwhile, an army patrol captured three Arab guerrillas in a brief battle yesterday near Jericho in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, the military command said. It said they had come from Syria and crossed the Jordan River Friday night carrying machine guns and six bazookas.

It was the first such clash in the Jericho region since June, 1972, when Israeli soldiers captured 13 guerrillas and killed a 13th.

Cairo View: 'Acrobatics'

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (UPI)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman today described the Israeli partial mobilization as "hysteria-managed war acrobatics" which raised the wrong questions and offered no answers.

Instead of a reservist call-up, he said, the Israelis would be advised to have a "call-up of Israeli minds" to realize that peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In Damascus, the national radio said the Israeli move was part of preparations to launch a "new aggression" against the Arabs.

Lisbon, Guinea-Bissau Said To Agree on Freedom Terms

ALGERS, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Portugal and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau have reached an agreement in their secret negotiations on the terms of independence for Portugal's West African colony, the Algerian Foreign Ministry said today.

A ministry communiqué said the agreement would be signed tomorrow in Algiers but gave no details of the accord.

"Negotiations between the Portuguese government and the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands) have reached a conclusion and an agreement will be signed tomorrow," a ministry communiqué said.

The Algerian news service APS said the delegations at the signing would be led by Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares and Pedro Pires, a member of the PAIGC Executive Committee.

Negotiations have been held in Algiers since June 13. Portugal informed the UN on Aug. 11 that it wants the colony recognized as a republic and admitted to the world body. The insurgent government has been recognized by about 80 countries.

Cape Verde Issue

One of the issues that apparently held up agreement was the status of the Cape Verde Islands. Lisbon reportedly wanted a referendum to be held on the islands, which have a population of 250,000.

The islands are strategically important because they have been used as a transit point for NATO forces. They also serve as a transit point for airlines on the Rhodanese and South African air routes.

Troop Pullout Begins

LISBON, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—Portugal has started bringing 10,000 troops home from Guinea-Bissau, a Portuguese radio station said tonight.

The radio station said the operation began on Friday.

More than 20,000 Portuguese troops are estimated to be in Guinea-Bissau.

Selassie's Palace Nationalized By Armed Forces in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

custody, bringing to about 155 the number of imperial advisers, powerful aristocrats, ministers and officers officially arrested since early July.

For the last two weeks, the Armed Forces Committee has been conducting a campaign in the media to discredit the monarchy as an institution and the Emperor as a leader.

In unprecedented radio and press interviews, Ethiopians—many of them recently freed after being held as political prisoners of former governments—have accused the Emperor of everything from treason during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1941 to squandering the people's money and being responsible for the country's poverty and backwardness.

The military committee indicated today for the first time how it intends to make the Emperor and his associates pay the nation back for his gifts of land or money over the years.

It announced that five prominent Ethiopians—including Prince

2 Blocs Chip At Policy on Population

Disagree on Growth As Threat, Benefit

By Gladwin Hill

BUCHAREST, Aug. 25 (NYT).

The divergence in opinions on whether population growth is an asset or a grave problem was underlined anew here last week as the UN World Population Conference began work on a "plan of action."

After several days of general debate by delegates of 135 nations, a working group on Thursday embarked on the first changes in the draft plan. The tendency was to depict population as an economic asset and to put economic development ahead of fertility control.

This reflected the views of many developing countries and ran counter to those of the advanced nations. In the main, the advanced countries are afraid that global overpopulation, centering in the developing countries, will overtax food and other resources and worsen conditions of life among the underdeveloped majority of the earth's nearly four billion people.

As formulated at meetings held in advance of the conference, the plan had as its main recommendation that the countries of the world should try to slow the present formidable growth rate of 2 per cent a year. This rate currently means the addition of 70 million people a year to the world's population.

To Cut Growth Rate

The plan urged the scaling down of the growth rate to 1.7 per cent by means ranging from family planning to tax policies.

As the working group began making changes in the draft plan, two blocs developed—one consisting of the Soviet Union, Poland, the Ukraine, Mongolia, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Byelorussia and Bulgaria. The other comprised Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia and Yugoslavia.

The panel's first move—at the insistence of the second group—was to soft-pedal the allusion of the draft plan's preamble to population problems.

The original preamble said: "The World Population Conference, having considered the present and prospective world population situation and its relationship with economic development and the improvement of the quality of life, decides on the following world population plan of action."

This was revised to read: "The World Population Conference, having due regard to human aspirations for a better quality of life and rapid socio-economic development, taking into account the interrelationship of population situation and socio-economic development, decides on the following world population plan of action as a policy instrument within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress."

Three hours of discussion among about 60 participants in the working group produced seven amendments, most of them in the same vein as the first three of the 92 items in the draft plan.

Five of the amendments were proposed by the eight-nation bloc headed by Argentina and India, and two by the Soviet-led bloc.

Only one required a formal vote, and it resulted in 31 for, 20 against, and 13 abstaining. The decision involved changing the words "can constitute serious barriers" to "can create additional difficulties."

With these changes completed, the working group still had 90 items to consider. The complete document is to be submitted to the conference's main session on Wednesday, two days before adjournment. The conference, which was convened by the UN, began last Monday.

As the conference ended its first week, there was widespread agreement here that because there is such a diversity of views on what constitutes "population problems"—let alone what can or should be done about them—the first decision was probably to produce a synthesis of opinions than a blueprint of action.



Swedish soldiers of the UN peace-keeping force wheeling supplies for their unit past a Turkish guard in Famagusta. Turkey is trying to oust UN force from the city.

Turks Planning to Restore Economy in Northern Cyprus

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, Aug. 25 (NYT)—The Turkish government is organizing a major relief and development program for the Turkish-occupied sector of Cyprus, where economic life has been seriously disrupted by the war on the island.

"It's one thing to take a part of the island, but it's something else to bring it back to life," said an adviser to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. He returned from a four-day visit to the island recently and delivered a report to a cabinet meeting.

In the Turkish-occupied sector,

Greece Bars Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

officials were "very constructive, because we agreed on everything."

Speaking about conditions in Cyprus, Mr. Clerides said "the refugees suffer, our animals are dying, our homes are looted, but we are ready to accept all of that instead of bending down to a fait accompli."

"There is nothing left for us but to conduct a guerrilla war against the Turks, who will soon find out that their perimeter in Cyprus is not inviolable."

Mr. Clerides took with him a message from Mr. Caramanlis to the Cypriot people, calling on them to show "trust in Greece, sensibility and hope."

"Only union, a union of the soul of all those who belong to Hellenism, can bring back sovereignty, independence and happiness to the martyred republic of Cyprus," Mr. Caramanlis said.

In announcing the retirement yesterday of Gen. Ioannides, the Greek government said "the brigadier had to be retired because he was bypassed by his juniors who were promoted to the rank of major general."

Gen. Ioannides led the coup d'état that toppled George Papadopoulos on Nov. 25, 1973, and later ruled the country through a puppet government. He was suspended from active duty at his own request following the establishment of a civilian government on July 24.

Gen. Ioannides was already working on the island with heavy machinery to build airstrips and port facilities and clear roads of wreckage.

Irrigation teams are being sent to rehabilitate water systems and manage the wells and pumps without which citrus orchards on the north coast, which should now be harvested for export of lemons, will die.

Herds of sheep in the Mesaoria Plain, a major source of farm income, are reportedly dying for lack of water in some sectors of the Turkish-occupied zone. There are virtually no vegetables and fruit in marketplaces.

It has been announced here that the first military stage of operations on Cyprus cost Turkey about \$300 million.

"It is going to take about that much to get the economy in the Turkish autonomous region on its feet," a Finance Ministry expert said. Turkey's minister of finance and minister of agriculture are planning to visit the occupied area to determine more fully the needs of the Turkish Cypriot administration on the island.

Mr. Sadat, who was addressing a gathering of Arab political and intellectual leaders in Alexandria, indicated that the Soviet Union has suspended its weapons shipments to Egypt and that Cairo has turned to other countries for supplies.

"Egypt will not unilaterally end the state of war and there can be no partial solution," he said. "The partial solution exists only in the minds of those who are sick and who seek to outbid us."

Mr. Sadat said the Geneva conference "will either produce an honorable peace settlement or we will revise our calculations and start our battle anew."

Asked about Russian military supplies to Syria and Egypt, Mr. Sadat said: "Syria does not have any difficulties. As to Egypt, I have taken a decision to diversify the sources of weapons and this decision has been implemented."

However, there are other problems to be solved in making the bomb, because a project of this nature involves rather simple questions, including the diploma-

Clerides Hint On Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

its yesterday, after Athens accepted "in principle" a proposal by the Soviet Union to move the negotiations on the Cyprus crisis to the United Nations, allowing the members of the UN Security Council to consider the situation. Mr. Clerides has said that, as a result, there was no prospect for new negotiations in Geneva.

Mr. Clerides said yesterday that the Greek acceptance of the Russian proposal was "unfortunate." The Turkish Cypriot leader said that Turkish acceptance of the Soviet conference proposal would "play into the hands of Greece." He said the Soviet intention was to dilute Turkey's influence in the negotiations. In the Geneva discussions, the participants would be Greece, Turkey, Britain and the two Cypriot communities.

In a UN conference as advocated by Moscow, the Security Council's 15 member nations also would participate, presumably weakening Turkey's strength at the talks.

Mr. Waldheim arrived from Athens by plane at the British air base at Akrotiri, on the southern side of the island. In Athens, he had held talks with Premier Constantinos Karamanlis and other top officials. On his arrival in Nicosia tonight, he said in a brief statement that he would talk separately tomorrow with Mr. Demetris and Mr. Clerides.

The secretary-general said his mission included "humanitarian purposes as a result of the immense refugee problem."

Mr. Waldheim said that his three hours of talks with Premier Karamanlis and other Greek officials were "constructive. I learned a great deal from them."

Asked why UN forces on the island did not try to prevent the Turkish Army advances, Mr. Waldheim said: "The mandate of the United Nations, Cyprus, as was spelled out in the 1964 agreements, was to prevent hostilities between the two communities on Cyprus and was, therefore, unable to cope with the new situation."

The secretary-general said he would meet tonight with UN officials here, including the commander of the 4,400 peace-keeping troops, Maj. Prem Chand, and Prince Sadruddin. Among the major problems the secretary-general is to discuss is the role of the UN troops on the island.

UN troops from some occupied areas and, according to UN officials, has hampered the work of the peace-keeping force in several parts of the island.

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The Inflation Enigma

Signing the bill which he requested for the recreation of an agency to monitor wages and prices, President Ford warned that "it would not provide an instant answer or an immediate panacea" for inflation. It is doubtful that the warning was needed; more voices have been raised to question the ability to "jambone" the nation into economic stability than to halt it as anything more than a kind of Greek chorus, explaining the drama rather than affecting it. Like the chorus, it has an important part to play—but not a decisive one.

But if Mr. Ford is criticized for the limited approach toward the unusual slumflation that is baffling much of the world, he is also receiving warnings against moving too fast or too far in fighting the phenomenon. And these warnings do not come only from the classic economists who decry any government interference with the—to them—immutable laws of supply and demand. He has also been warned, through Mr. James Reston and The New York Times, by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany against "a strong deflationary economic policy" which would not only increase American unemployment but have serious repercussions around the world.

In other words, President Ford faces not only the dilemma of deciding just how much anti-inflationary action to take in respect to the American problem of inflation, but

also how this action will affect nations which are America's allies and trading partners. Mr. Schmidt cited the confusions of three years ago (when the United States abruptly cut the dollar loose from gold) and the nationalist policies which other countries are adopting. He might have drawn a starker parallel—the great Depression, when so many nations, including the United States, were tempted to try economic autarky and created economic anarchy.

In Bonn, which has had experience with the difficulties of close economic cooperation among the geographically and historically related countries of Europe, there is no suggestion of any sudden creation of a global economic body to meet the unprecedented economic strains which have been set up recently. Rather, there the officials hope for close communication among the major industrialized powers—the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Japan.

Would this be enough—even assuming that these nations were able to act wisely and conformably? There is still the Third World and the Communist world, and what the nations comprising those vague and often divided entities might do to affect markets and the cost of raw materials. But such collaboration as Mr. Schmidt hopes for should be at least a basic step towards rationalizing the global economy before it is nationalized into chaos.

Unanimous Verdict

The unanimous declaration by the House Judiciary Committee that Richard Nixon would have been impeached, had he not chosen to resign, definitely seals the historic record. That straightforward judgment is essential to a full understanding of the circumstances and the constitutional procedures that led to Mr. Nixon's downfall. The bipartisan affirmation that he had committed offenses that warranted his removal from office serves to foreclose any future misunderstanding that might flow from the former President's parting explanation that only the loss of a strong enough political base forced his departure. The House added emphasis to the finality of its action by voting 412 to 3 to accept the report and commend the committee for its work.

An especially powerful safeguard against any future divisive effort to rewrite history is provided by the Republican members of the committee, who addressed themselves bluntly to the myth that "Richard Nixon was 'hounded from office' by his political opponents and media critics." The reality, as the Republicans themselves underscore, is that it was Richard Nixon who obstructed justice at the very time that he was assuring the American people that he had assumed personal responsibility for the exposure of all wrongdoing.

The simple statement by members of his own party that it was Mr. Nixon who "imprisoned the truth... so long and so tightly

within the solitude of his Oval Office that it could not be unleashed without destroying his presidency," goes to the heart of the process that sealed his fate. Such agreement overshadows the minority's dissent over some specific charges relating to Mr. Nixon's personal finances and his abuse of presidential powers.

What the massive 528-page document compiled by the committee shows so clearly is that the case against Mr. Nixon was not narrowly or capriciously based on occasional lapses or on unwitting misinterpretations of executive prerogatives, personal ethics or political strategies. The record lays bare an all-pervasive doctrine and a consistent pattern that in the end left no choice or option to those duty bound to sit in judgment.

The law itself made Mr. Nixon's downfall necessary; its enforcement by men of courage and integrity made it inevitable. The lesson to future presidents is that wrongdoing will not be safe, no matter how general the language of the Constitution, as long as the country knows the purpose of its basic law and shows the will to have it honored. This is, in effect, what the House Judiciary Committee reaffirmed, not on the basis of partisan politics but of massive evidence—much of it in Mr. Nixon's own voice—which all the months of dissembling and obstruction by a self-destructed President could not hide or deny.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cuba: Will Ford Act?

Will President Ford's fresh approach to long-entrenched problems include a willingness to scrap an increasingly bankrupt policy of trying to maintain a Western Hemisphere boycott of Cuba? This question, being asked in nearly every Latin American country, takes on greater timeliness with Panama's decision to restore normal relations with Fidel Castro's government.

Panama is the seventh member of the Organization of American States to breach unilaterally the 10-year-old OAS political and economic boycott of Cuba. The new Presidents of Colombia and Venezuela have also announced their intention of resuming ties with Havana. Costa Rica, Ecuador and even Guatemala are moving in the same direction.

Opinion samplings indicate that a majority of OAS members would welcome Cuba back into the inter-American family. These governments no longer fear attempts by Premier Castro to export his revolution through support of guerrilla forces. They want to trade

with Cuba, and believe its re-entry into the economic life of the hemisphere might lessen Soviet influence on the island.

These governments never understood why the Nixon administration, justly proud of its initiatives toward China and the Soviet Union, remained opposed to any thaw in relations with the Communist regime in a small country very close by. Weary of waiting for Washington's agreements to drop the OAS boycott, the seven governments have now gone ahead individually with actions to render the sanctions meaningless.

Recent American visitors to Cuba, including Pat M. Holt, chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, report that Mr. Castro would now welcome better relations with Washington. President Ford is certain to encounter strong opposition from conservatives even to modest first steps in that direction; but few actions he could take would do more to restore realism and credibility to Washington's policy for the Americas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Romania and Cyprus

It was not without worry that the Romanian leaders had watched the unleashing of a new armed conflict in Cyprus. From the beginning—unlike Marshal Tito—they had disapproved of Turkey's military intervention for fear that the use of force might become contagious in that region considered as strategic by the superpowers. Bucharest

indeed may have feared that this tension in the Mediterranean might give the Russians a pretext for increasing their pressure with a view to obtaining a passage across Romanian territory. Rumors to this effect indeed have been making their rounds in June and July during the visit of Marshal Yakubovskii, the Warsaw Pact forces chief of staff, in the Romanian capital.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

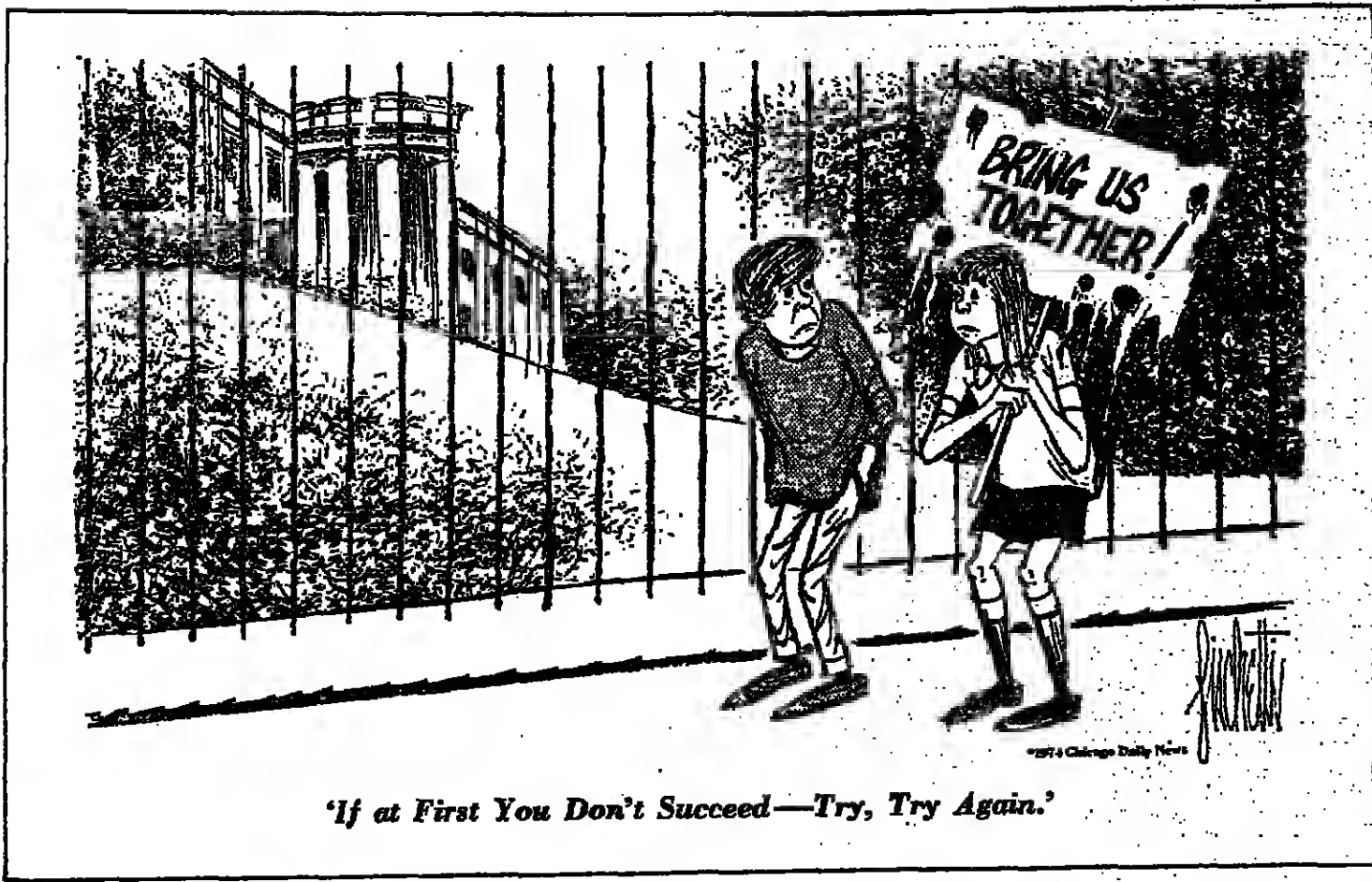
August 26, 1899

RENNES—The Rennes court-martial was yesterday a field day for the experts in handwriting. The first expert witness was Mr. Gobert, of the Bank of France, who repeated his conviction that the "bordereau" was written by Major Esterhazy and not by Captain Dreyfus. He was followed by M. Bertillon who introduced his now-famous schema, from which he deduced that the "bordereau" was the work of Captain Dreyfus.

Fifty Years Ago

August 26, 1924

REYKJAVIK—Drifting helplessly northward between crunching ice-floes towards Arctic waters, blinded by stifling snowstorms and enveloped in fog, until correct observation was impossible, Lieutenant Locatelli, Italian aviator, and his three companions were dragged safely aboard the U.S. cruiser Richmond after facing almost certain death for nearly five days. They were found off the west coast of Greenland.



Europe Thirty Years After

By James Reston

PARIS—On the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Paris, Europe has many problems but it is alive and vibrant. It is liberated in the west, divided in the middle, and occupied by the Russians in the east, but it is not alone and it is not afraid.

Paris, on the 30th anniversary of the liberation, was incredibly beautiful, flooded with sunshine and tourists. There were wild strawberries and raspberries as big as redishes in the restaurants for anybody who could afford them—\$3 or \$4 a helping—and trade was good.

All the shops were advertising sales, which means that goods were selling at about half their normal inflated cost, or no more than double their worth, but for the anniversary, at least, nobody seemed to mind.

The old Continent still has more problems than it has resources. In short, it's a little broke, but it is off on holiday now anyway and will think about all those unpleasant things later.

Holidaying

The painters have taken over the chancellors' official quarters in Bonn, and the decorators are shining up the President's palace here in Paris. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is on a lake in north Germany. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is shuttling back and forth between Paris and the southern beaches, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain is in the Shetland Isles. It recalls one of the little of the old First War jingle:

*I was playing golf
The day the Germans landed
All our men had run away,
And all our ships were
stranded.
And the thought of England's
shame
Almost put me off my game.*

Still, Europe remains, particularly on this anniversary of the end of a terrible war, a symbol of the endurance of the human race; there is a certain stubborn wisdom to this leisurely summer pace. Officials in this part of the world have been through too many disasters to think they can solve complicated problems in a hurry. They assume the problems will be here when they get back from vacation, and on this they are certainly right.

Inflation

For the first six months of this year, the rate of inflation in the major countries of Europe was 12.4 per cent in West Germany, 12.4 in France, 14.4 in Britain, and 13.5 in Italy—compared to 10.3 in the United States, 10.5 in Canada, and 24.2 in Japan. It is now running at the rate of 20 per cent in Britain, which is now talking about a general strike.

From west to east along the Mediterranean, revolution and more trouble to come in Portugal; a sinking dictator and transition to democracy in Spain; bankruptcy in Italy; and a virtual state of war between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, on the southern flank of the NATO alliance.

Beyond that, other tangles to come. For the old generation of leaders is passing, not only in Spain, but in Yugoslavia; and, after Tito, it is not quite clear what will happen in the volatile Balkans.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of these 30 years lies in the fact that Europe, more than a generation after the last war, is not really liberated, but amputated, with the eastern half still dominated by the Red Army, and Germany cut in two.

Adapted

Europe has adapted to this but not accepted it. In the West, it has made a start toward economic unification, but the dream of union at the end of the war have eluded it.

"Europe has never existed," Jean Monnet, the father of the Common Market, once remarked, and he was saying the same thing here this weekend. "It is not the addition of national sovereignty in a confederate which creates a unity. One must genuinely create Europe."

Winston Churchill was more specific. "We must proclaim the mission and the design of a united Europe whose moral conception will win the respect and gratitude of mankind, and whose

physical strength will be such that none will dare molest her tranquil way... I hope to see a Europe where men and women of every country will think as much of being European as of belonging to their native land, and wherever they go in this wide domain, will truly feel: 'Here I am at home.'"

Well, this was the mood of 30 years ago. These words were spoken out of hope and fear, and now it may be that the only thing Europe has to fear is the

lack of fear itself. It is no longer worried about the menace of invasion from Russia or the threat of America into isolation, so now it pines, part way between union and the old nationalism.

Nevertheless, there have been 30 years since the last war and there were only 20 between the two world wars, and a new generation has arisen that accepts the objective of union more naturally.

"But that is not enough," Monnet was saying here this week-

end. "The economic security of Europe can no longer be solved by nations apart from its military security. The question is not where the leaders are aiming but what they are doing about it."

On this, most of the leaders agree, but on the 30th anniversary it seems easier to note that things are much better than they were. They will talk about the inflation and other unpleasant subjects when they come back from the sea.

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Battle Hymn of the Republic

By C.L. Sulzberger

ISTANBUL—Lenin once wrote that "the standing army everywhere and in all countries is intended for use not so much against the external as the internal enemy." While this assertion is no more true of Turkey than it is of the Soviet Union, the military in Turkey have an ancient tradition of interfering in political affairs.

From 1399, when the Ottoman empire was born, until 1923, when it died, the Turks were in fact ruled by military leaders. When Ataturk (himself a highly reputed general) led the revolution that created a republic, Turkey was in a sense invaded by its own armed forces.

The sultan's elite Janissary corps used to overturn its regimental cauldrons as a sign the administration was about to be upset. The young Turks of 1908 were army revolutionaries. Then, as the late President Sunay, a retired general, told me in 1971: "Ataturk rolled above all on the army to save the republic. In fact it was due to the army's effort that the republic came into being."

It is essential to recognize this basic factor in Turkish politics, under any and all regimes. The army likes to let civilians run the affairs of state but if, in its judgment, these are mismanaged, the armed forces will act as they said in a memorandum explaining their seizure of power on March 12, 1971 "use their legal rights and seize power directly."

The key phrase is "legal rights." Five of the republic's six presidents have been senior officers. Ultimately the armed forces constitute a more important political factor than parliament, even if, as at the moment, the military remain in the background. In times of crisis it is customary for a premier to consult his top generals more earnestly than the assembly president. The chairman of the joint chiefs has a protocol ranking ahead of the defense and foreign ministers.

As a political influence—usually potential, sometimes active—the army tends toward moderate reform although in 1960, when it grabbed power, it saw to it that Premier Menderes and two chief ministers were hanged. Most

Turkish peasants, who adored Menderes, have resented military politics since then.

Nor is the army entirely free of internal plots. In 1960 power was initially held by majors and colonels, later eased out. In March, 1972, there was an officers' conspiracy from the left—squashed by the army-managed regime. But the army, while opposing Communism, has also opposed religious bigotry and backed land reform.

A Custom

The last spasmodic army intervention was that of 1971. Ataturk's army gradually withdrew from politics of its own accord, as is Turkish custom. But when Sunay's presidential term was expiring in 1973, the officers wanted to put their boss, General Gurler, in as successor. The politicians resisted, and eventually gained a kind of victory—a retired admiral.

While the army didn't originally like being frustrated on this choice, it accepted it, terminated vestigial martial law, and agreed to free parliamentary elections which produced the Ecevit government. The officers were worried about the swift-talking little Premier at first, regarding him as a wild cat. But in the Cyprus crisis, Ecevit has proven himself just as gung-ho as the military. Now they are arm in arm.

I asked him about the army's role in politics and he said: "No prime minister could feel as comfortable as I on relations with the army. It is politically conscious but without political ambition. Don't forget that I took an open stand against the 1971 military intervention."

The fact remains that the army and the present regime are in tandem. The officers are content to have a dynamic, popular, civilian run the show. They prefer to leave politics to the politicians. Ecevit is right in saying it has no traditional animosity—certainly not now. And it never wants to display political staying power, on the occasions when it does move in.

All this being said, the army is a principal factor in Turkey's political mix. It doesn't insist on holding the reins; indeed, it prefers not to. But its shadow is a constant factor and has been since this martial people's earliest days.

Ecevit is fine, from the army's viewpoint—today as compared with yesterday. But I cannot imagine the army taking it quietly should he—like Harry Truman—decide to fire a commander because he was going too far.

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We're Waiting For a Move From Nixon

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The American Bar Association has voted unanimously that no bill of immunity should be passed for the exclusive protection of Richard Nixon. One could hardly have expected anything else, save possibly, under the professionally pressing circumstances of the past few years, a motion to recommend a law limiting the number of lawyers that can be sent to jail in any single year.

Obviously the Nixon problem is not, at this stage, a lawyer's problem. And anything that approaches an attempt to codify a solution to the Nixon problem has the effect of retarding a solution to the Nixon problem. The whole idea of exclusive immunity is that the law should be transcended. You cannot, by logical definition, pass a law to transcend a law. The whole point of the exercise is lost. What is required is that an individual should go out on a limb and say: To suggest that "Nixon has suffered enough" is hugely to underestimate what has happened to him. His mortification is a continuing punishment. The probabilities are that on his deathbed, he will be an unhappy man. To put him behind bars, under the circumstances, is not to "punish" him more, it is to achieve formalistic juridical satisfaction at the expense of acquiring for the country the reputation for a finicky vindictiveness that does us discredit.

Concerning the usual objections, a few observations:

1. It is true that Nixon's subordinates have already suffered jail, some of them; and that others are about to go to jail. These should be separated into two categories. One category is the absolutely straightforward offense of accepting bribes, cheating on one's taxes, that kind of thing. Those who did that kind of thing and are at the dock should proceed anonymously to meet their fate. Those others whose crime has been complicity in the cover-up and involvement in the Watergate break-in should be tried, convicted (if the evidence is sufficient), and given suspended 30-day sentences.

Here the lawyers might be paused to consider the awful meaning of dishonor. Surely it is proper for the legal community to punish its members under certain circumstances, and it is true that that community's failure to punish its members when they are acting as obstructionists of the law (one thinks of the behavior of William Kunstler during the wild years) is more typical of the legal profession than dishonor proceedings. But to say to such as John Ehrlichman that they are dishonored and cannot practice their profession for the rest of their lives is, well, cruel and inhuman. It is like saying to a writer who writes one libelous article that he may never again put pen to paper.

2. Why is it right to decline to prosecute Nixon, having proceeded to prosecute his subordinates? To answer that question clinically, you just have to tear yourself away from the absolutism of republican principles. It is okay to go about saying: no one is above the law. But that is only mostly true. Our presidents are expected to take certain risks, and generations of them have done so. *Quod licet Iovi, non licet bovi.* (What is permitted divine is not permitted cattle.) The risks Richard Nixon took were for tawdry motives, and he has been punished as surely as Napoleon was punished when his empire was taken away from him. But they didn't take Napoleon out and shoot him, even though he had led, in his disastrous campaign, hundreds of thousands of men to their deaths. We were shocked, not satisfied, at the execution of Nicholas II.

3. We are in search of the mechanics of granting effective immunity. Here Mr. Nixon could help us. First by undertaking to write a full and frank account of his role in the cover-up, and giving it to Congress. Among other things, this would deprive him of huge commercial returns he might have from a commercial publisher.

And—a gesture by Mr. Nixon—the might announce that it is his intention not to stray physically from the premises of San Clemente for one year. These Secret Service men would then, in effect, not only be there to prevent outsiders from going in, but insiders from going out. I cannot believe that, if at this point Mr. Jaworski announced that he did not intend to prosecute Mr. Nixon, there would be a murmur of protest, except from the fever swamps of vindictiveness.

But as I say, at this point, we need a gesture from Mr. Nixon.

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Rebozo's Personal Fortune Soared During Nixon Years

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI).—By his own accounting, the fortune of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo increased nearly sevenfold in the last five years that his close friend, Richard Nixon, was President of the United States.

Just before Mr. Nixon took office in 1969, Mr. Rebozo's net worth was \$873,000. By September, 1973, his net worth—largely in real estate and holdings in a bank and other companies—had jumped to \$4.5 million.

Mr. Rebozo and his wealth in the confidential financial statements that he signed and certified to be accurate under penalties of law. A Miami lawyer familiar with many of the holdings listed in Mr. Rebozo's statements characterized as "conservative" most of the values Mr. Rebozo placed on them.

Information from Mr. Rebozo's 1969 and 1970 financial statements, as previously been made public, showed the Washington Post obtained from federal sources last week the first copy of Mr. Rebozo's 1973 financial statement. His financial statements have been under federal scrutiny for many months in investigations by the Senate Watergate committee and the Watergate special prosecutor's office.

The financial statements do not shed light on how Mr. Rebozo was able to increase his wealth so impressively in the first five years Mr. Nixon was in the White House.

Next to millionaire Robert Abplanalp, the Rebozo's were among the most important financial beneficiaries of Mr. Nixon's presidency. Together with Mr. Abplanalp, Mr. Rebozo enabled the former President to buy his San in Tennessee estate in California on highly favorable terms. Mr. Rebozo also brought Mr. Nixon into Florida land deals that considerably enriched him.

In addition, Mr. Rebozo has admitted handling political contributions for Mr. Nixon and a derailed grand jury here is now asking to determine if some of the campaign money Mr. Rebozo accepted was converted to his and Nixon's personal use, according to court papers filed by Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

Mr. Rebozo could not be reached for comment. One of Mr. Rebozo's lawyers, William Harper, said no comment on the exact investigation of Mr. Rebozo's assets.

owned by Mr. Abplanalp his employees and his lawyer.

A detailed comparison of Mr. Rebozo's holdings before and after Mr. Nixon took office cannot be made because only the net worth figure could be obtained from the 1969 statement. However, The Washington Post obtained Mr. Rebozo's full 1970 financial statement, which was filed with a Florida banking agency. Together with the full 1973 statement, which has not previously been disclosed, the changes in Mr. Rebozo's assets can be pinpointed.

The financial statements show that from 1970 to 1973, Mr. Rebozo's gross assets grew from \$2.3 million to \$4.5 million. His net worth—gross assets after debts are deducted—rose from \$1.2 million to \$4.5 million.

Company Holdings

In both years, Mr. Rebozo's largest holdings were in companies. In most cases, the financial statements show large increases in the value of Mr. Rebozo's investments, attributable either to acquisition of more assets, an increase in the estimated worth of old assets or both.

Mr. Rebozo's real estate holdings rose in value from \$882,000 to \$1.3 million. Most of the increase is attributable to acquisition of new properties.

Against his assets Mr. Rebozo listed debts or liabilities, owed to banks of \$797,700 in 1970 and of \$1.9 million in 1973. He owed mortgage debts of \$139,195 in 1970 and \$304,494 in 1973. Other debts owed in unspecified persons were \$175,600 in 1970 and \$151,600 in 1973.

The increase in Mr. Rebozo's income while Mr. Nixon was President can only be guessed, since his 1973 statement says only that his annual income was in excess of \$300,000. His 1969 income, according to the 1969 statement, was \$25,800.



Charles (Bebe) Rebozo

Pentagon Chief Notes Watch on Commands in Nixon Crisis

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff kept unusually close control of the Nixon administration's military units by the White House.

A senior Pentagon official said today that the decision to withdraw the Joint Chiefs of Staff from the Nixon administration was made by Mr. Schlesinger in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and that the decision was made by Mr. Schlesinger in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The official said that Mr. Schlesinger began to worry about the situation when it became clear that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were not in line with the Nixon administration's policy on military units.

The official said that Mr. Schlesinger decided that he would not leave Washington during the White House crisis to insure that he would be able to be at the center of Pentagon command.

Under the National Security Act and the Constitution, the President is commander in chief. His commands flow down from the defense secretary to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the military units.

to block the "constitutional process."

The second was that a genuine national emergency might develop in which American military units might have to be placed on alert or go into action, and Mr. Schlesinger and Gen. Brown wanted to insure that they could reach the Pentagon for the actions.

The Pentagon official stressed that Mr. Schlesinger's concern was hypothetical and did not evolve from any actual event. At no time, the official said, was there any sign that the White House or any military command was contemplating any action outside the chain of command.

Mr. Schlesinger reportedly became concerned that if there were an impeachment debate and then a Senate trial, which seemed likely after the House Judiciary Committee voted articles of impeachment, the country could "have difficult times."

Hypothetical Concern

There was hypothetical concern not only that somebody at the White House might order some units to act against Congress but also that some official might seek to have some unit out of the President's control.

Moreover, Mr. Schlesinger, in his conversations with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, was also concerned that a national crisis might arise while the President's future hung in the balance, the Pentagon official said.

Mr. Schlesinger decided that he would not leave Washington during the White House crisis to insure that he would be able to be at the center of Pentagon command.

Guarded Comment

Mr. Schlesinger, for the record, limited his comments to the following:

"In keeping with my statutory responsibilities, I did assure myself that there would be no question about the proper constitutional and legislative chain of command, and there never was any question."

The Pentagon official denied some published reports that Mr. Schlesinger was particularly concerned about the loyalty of Air Force officers. He said that there was no sign of any problem with any branch or group of officers.



Firemen battling blaze that destroyed this building at Canadian National Exhibition.

Fire Destroys Toronto Hall, Spanish Art Exhibit

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (UPI).—A fire early yesterday destroyed a \$500,000 Spanish art exhibition and the \$10-million Canadian National Exhibition building that housed it on Lake Ontario.

The fire razed the 66-year-old building, described as one of the finest pieces of architecture on the grounds. There were no injuries. The cause of the fire was not known.

The exhibition, on loan from the Spanish government, included ceramics, paintings, antique costumes and armor and bull-fighters' costumes.

Howard Tate, assistant general manager of the exhibit hall, said the Spanish works were "irreplaceable and priceless."

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Antoine Gaudin Dies, Worked on A-Bomb Project

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Dr. Antoine Gaudin, 74, a mineral engineer who led development of the ore-processing techniques which made uranium available for the first atomic bomb during World War II, died Friday at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

In secret research for the Manhattan Engineer District which directed the atomic bomb project, Dr. Gaudin's team learned how to apply methods of leaching and ion exchange to extracting uranium from the ores which had reached the United States from the Belgian firm which had mined them in what is now the African Republic of Zaire. They worked at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he joined the faculty in 1936, and in Winchester, Mass.

Dr. Thomas King, one of Dr. Gaudin's colleagues in the MIT Department of Metallurgy, recalled that Dr. Gaudin had made an even more fundamental scientific contribution in "laying the scientific principles under flotation," a technique widely used for extracting metals and other valuable elements from ores containing only tiny proportions of the useful substance.

Born in Smyrna, Turkey, the son of a French railroad manager, Dr. Gaudin came to the United States during World War I. He studied to become a mining engineer at Columbia University and then joined its faculty before moving on to the University of Utah, the Montana School of Mines and, finally, MIT.

2 Lawyers Freed After Jailing in U.S. Trial Brawl

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25 (AP).—William Kunstler and Mark Lane, two lawyers prominent in protest causes, were released yesterday after being jailed overnight following a shouting match with Judge Fred Niehoff in U.S. District Court here.

They were freed after the judge met with one of their colleagues on the legal team defending Dennis Banks and Russell Means, two leaders of the American Indian Movement, on charges of assault, battery and conspiracy in connection with AIM's 71-day armed occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., in the winter of 1973.

Spectators and federal marshals had a fist fight in the rear of the courtroom as the two lawyers and the judge had their verbal exchange. Friday, no spectators were arrested, but the attorneys were held in contempt of court.

Mr. Kunstler had been questioning an AIM deserter, Louis Moya, a rebuttal witness against the defense, and there was a scuffle from someone in the audience.

When the judge ordered the removal of spectators from one row of seats, they refused to budge. As marshals and spectators fought, Mr. Kunstler and Mr. Lane began shouting at the judge, blaming him for the brawl. The lawyers were led off to the city jail. The fighting continued until a marshal sprayed a protester with a chemical irritant.

12 Persons, 500 Cattle Die in Burma Floods

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—The worst floods in Burma records have killed 12 persons and affected more than two million, unofficial reports said.

Only two of the country's regions—the states of Kayah and Chin—have escaped the floods. The waters inundated about 30,000 square miles, including a million acres of rice paddies, and killed more than 300 cattle, the reports said.

Saudi Delay on Auction of Oil Dims U.S. Hope of Price Cut

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The government's hopes for lower world oil prices have been dimmed, but not eliminated, by recent developments in major producing countries.

The most important setback, according to high officials, was the mysterious postponement of Saudi Arabia's planned auction of a sizable quantity of oil this month, with the market to set the price. Now that world production is apparently in excess of demand and with storage tanks full in important consuming countries, the auction had been expected to start the way toward lower prices.

The decision to hold an auction was announced during the visit last month to Saudi Arabia of Treasury Secretary William Simon. According to Gerald Parkey, the assistant secretary who deals with oil matters, the U.S. government has still not been formally notified that the auction has been postponed or canceled.

OPEC Session

"We still anticipate an auction," he said in an interview. He suggested that the Saudi authorities may be delaying it until after the meeting Sept. 12 in Vienna of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Apart from the delay of the auction, other adverse developments have included announced cutbacks in production by Kuwait and Venezuela in order to maintain prices in the face of excess supply. Kuwait has firmly rejected Mr. Simon's argument, backed up with econometric studies, that a lower price is in the long-run best interest of the producing countries.

Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has said that he regards the world financial problem created by the higher oil prices—with huge flows of funds to the producing countries—as "unmanageable" unless prices are reduced, although Mr. Simon takes a less pessimistic view.

Saudi Arabia is under pressure from other producing countries, including fellow Arabs, not to take actions that would reduce the price. Apart from the auction, Saudi Arabia appears to be under pressure.

Coalition Talks in Iceland End Without Accord

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Talks for forming a new government ended yesterday without final agreement as Iceland's economic problems worsened.

Representatives of the Farmers Progressive party and the conservative Independence party were unable to end a seven-week stalemate since last month's indecisive general elections.

Last week, the Icelandic central bank suspended foreign currency trading, a measure that is expected to last until the krona is devalued. The move has brought trade to a halt and is hurting the tourist industry.

Central bank director Johannes Nordal said he expected a devaluation of "between 10 and 20 per cent."

In an interview, he said he did not believe Iceland was bankrupt, but wage increases had boosted spending beyond the economy's buying power. Rumors of a devaluation had prompted people buying of foreign currencies, Mr. Nordal added.

"There is now little left in our foreign currency fund," he said.

15 Die on Indian Rail Line

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—At least 15 railroad workers were killed yesterday when four freight cars broke loose and rolled into a train carrying workers in northern India.

U.S. Clothing Firms Will Join Paris Prêt-à-Porter Show

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI).—With the support of the Commerce Department, a representative group of American apparel manufacturers for the first time will take their wares to Paris for the Prêt-à-Porter show in October.

These manufacturers of sportswear, coats and suits expect to receive orders from European stores because, they say, American casual and leisure wear is the best in the world and because it can be delivered overseas at prices below those of European manufacturers.

Peter Heller of Fashion Market International has done much of the work in getting the 25 companies to exhibit at the biggest fashion event on the Continent. The show, to be held Oct. 19-24 at the Porte de Versailles, will have an American section of 390 square meters, rented by the Commerce Department.

"Now that the dollar is devalued and the rate of inflation abroad is more rampant than our own, the American apparel industry has become truly competitive," Heller said. "There is much work to be done, however, in convincing the traditionally domestic-minded manufacturers that these markets exist."

Balance of Trade

Figures compiled by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union indicate that the balance of apparel trade is overwhelmingly in favor of foreign manufacturers. Last year, for instance, more than \$1.3 billion worth of women's and children's apparel was imported while only \$166.3 million worth was exported.

In the first four months of 1974,

Kissinger, Syrian Conclude Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday concluded three days of intensive discussion with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to meet this week with Saudi Foreign Minister Omar al-Sakkar in his continuing efforts to lay the foundation for another round of Middle East talks. Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin is scheduled to arrive here early next month.

For an hour yesterday morning, Mr. Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador to Syria Richard Murphy conferred with Mr. Khaddam in the White House in what was described as a vital discussion in plan the next moves in the Middle East.

Russians Let Hijacker See Wife at Jail

She Gets Pardon, but Refuses to Emigrate

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (UPI).—A Soviet Jewish woman pardoned two days ago for her role in a plot to seize a Soviet airliner in 1970 was permitted a two-hour visit last night with her husband, who is still serving a 15-year sentence for the same offense.

According to Andrei Sakharov, a dissident nuclear physicist, Sula Salimansou, who served four years of her 10-year term for involvement in the Leningrad hijack plot, was taken to her husband, Edward Kuznetsov, by KGB security agents.

No other details of the meeting, which reportedly took place at Moscow's Lefortovo Prison, were available.

Miss Salimansou was confronted by the agents outside Mr. Sakharov's summer cottage near Moscow, where she had been staying following her release on Thursday.

Resisting Emigration

Earlier today, the 30-year-old Miss Salimansou said in a written statement, which Mr. Sakharov read over the telephone, that while emigration to Israel was "the aim of my life" she was resisting official Soviet insistence that she leave the country immediately.

She said that she first wanted to see her husband and two brothers, who were convicted in the same plot.

Miss Salimansou said that she would ask Soviet authorities to pardon the three men for their part in the unsuccessful plan to hijack an airliner to Scandinavia. The first step in an escape to Israel, she asserted that she had not seen them since they were arrested in June, 1970.

Sentence Commuted

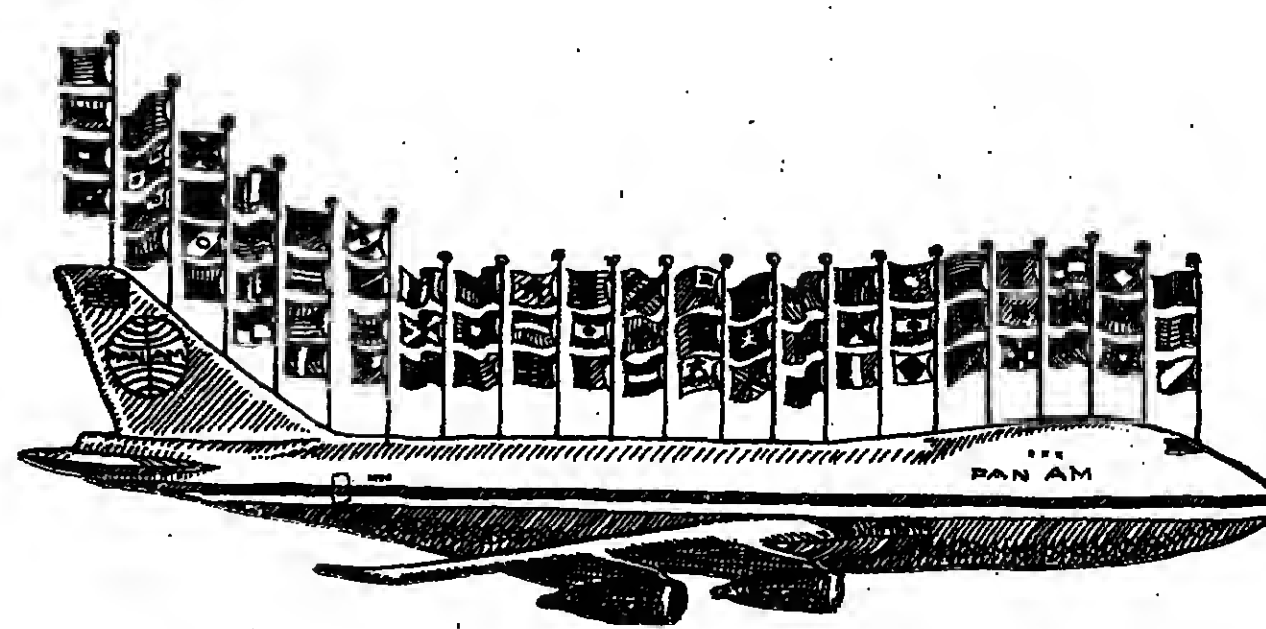
Mr. Kuznetsov, who was brought in from a labor camp for the brief reunion, was originally sentenced to death as a leader of the plot. But his sentence was later commuted to 15 years in prison.

Miss Salimansou's brothers, Vulf and Israel, are serving 10 and 8-year prison terms respectively.

The dozen plotters, most of them from Riga, were arrested on June 15, 1970 before they boarded a local flight at Smolny Airport in Leningrad.

French Jet Crashes

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP).—A French Air Force Mystere 4 jet crashed today in the Atlantic, killing its pilot, the Defense Ministry announced. The cause of the accident was not known.



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Ford and Truman: Men Are Similar But Times Are Different

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—Understandably, writers and commentators have been drawing a comparison between Gerald Ford and Harry Truman because of certain similarities in their background, character and sudden accession to the White House from the vice-presidency.

Because of these similarities, the most obvious yardstick with which to measure Mr. Ford against previous presidents is, at this point, Mr. Truman—although much is different about the two men and about the circumstances that awaited them at the White House.

Both men were born in the Midwest. Both came to the presidency from long experience in Congress. Party regularity was the hallmark of each. Each came to office as a practical politician, not as a political philosopher or theorist. Mr. Truman was not—and Mr. Ford is not—comfortable with abstractions.

In 1945, Mr. Truman was not the kind of reformer dear to the hearts of the liberals of those days, and Mr. Ford is certainly not a reformer by today's standards.

As a graduate of the University of Michigan and Yale Law School, he has more formal education than Mr. Truman, who merely finished high school and attended law school at night for a couple of years before losing interest. On the other hand, it is doubtful that Mr. Ford has done anything like the voluminous, if unsystematic, reading that Mr. Truman did in American history and the history of the presidency.



Another similarity is that the two men are the only Presidents in the last 50 years who have not been either wealthy or identified with great wealth.

Among the strong points of each man are modesty, common sense and self-confidence. Certainly, Mr. Ford is the most open, frank and unassuming president since Mr. Truman. Midwestern friendliness and gregariousness are traits common to both, as is strong devotion to family. President Ford seems less erratic and crusty than Mr. Truman. Whether he will be as tough and decisive remains to be seen.

What many people remember about Mr.

Truman today is the 1948 whistlestop campaign and the Fair Deal, which cast him in the role of a liberal leader. And it is true that he had been comfortable in voting for liberal New Deal legislation in the Senate.

But when he came to the White House on April 12, 1945, he brought with him many conservative instincts similar to those reflected by Mr. Ford today.

On race relations, for example, Mr. Truman espoused the viewpoint of an enlightened Southerner of the period. And his views on social experimentation and economic questions were probably not a great deal different from what we know of Mr. Ford's views.

What is worth bearing in mind in watching Mr. Ford is that a president is usually compelled by events and pressures to change former opinions. Being the heir of Franklin Roosevelt and being forced to seek broad support for his policies, Mr. Truman increasingly came down on the liberal side when decisions had to be made. But that was a more liberal time than the present. Mr. Ford may come down increasingly on the more conservative side. Or he may do just the opposite.

President Truman took office in the midst of the upheaval of a world war, and most of his nearly eight years in office were rocked by the turbulent aftermath. Mr. Ford may have come to power at a time when the more recent tempests have blown themselves out, pressing a quieter period.

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Truman became

president after years of singular preoccupation with domestic affairs, although with different expertise in particular, highly important fields—such as economics.

As matters stand, Mr. Ford's inexperience in foreign affairs is not nearly so grievous a handicap as was Mr. Truman's. For President Ford, the circumstances make foreign policy a less urgent concern than domestic policy. In contrast, with the atomic bomb nearing completion, with Europe in ruins, with the future of Germany and the Balkans in the balance, with Japan facing defeat and the Chinese government tottering, Mr. Truman had to cross one of the great mountain ranges of modern history. International problems were overwhelming.

In Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Ford has the help of the architect and driving force of current foreign policy. In 1945, the architect and driving force of foreign and military policy died with President Roosevelt. Mr. Truman was thrown at a critical moment upon the conflicting viewpoints of the Roosevelt advisers. He had scarcely settled in office when Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal advised him to seek a showdown with the Soviet Union over Poland, while Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Gen. George Marshall, then Army chief of staff, urged the opposite course.

Mr. Truman had been vice-president only 33 days when President Roosevelt died. While he had suspected that Roosevelt would not live out his term, the President's death—when it came—was unexpected, and Mr.



Truman was pitched into office so much unprepared that he did not even know an atomic bomb was being built.

Moreover, television did not exist. Mr. Truman had no national following. Millions of American servicemen overseas were even stranger to him than the Vice-President. Ford had 10 months in which to contemplate his increasingly likely accession to the presidency. In that time he traveled and spoke incessantly, developing both an identity and a following that are of enormous help to him now.

What is striking, yet logical, about the

early presidencies of Mr. Truman and Ford is the way these former members of Congress, each in his own time, saw salvation in support from his former colleagues. Like Mr. Ford last Monday night, Mr. Truman, too, went before a joint session four days after becoming president to tell his old congressional friends, "C with your help can I hope to complete of the greatest tasks ever assigned to public servant."

Nevertheless, once the dollars-and-cents issues hit the floors of Congress, Mr. Truman's honeymoon collapsed. For eight years his domestic proposals encountered cut-throat treatment on Capitol Hill.

If there is a lesson in this, it is that it is too early to predict smooth sailing in Congress for President Ford. As did Mr. Ford Monday night, Mr. Truman proposed economic summit in the summer of 1946 a labor-management conference to avert anticipated wave of postwar strikes, principal economic issue then. The conference was a dreadful failure—and sobering reminder for Mr. Ford.

After a White House meeting on Mr. Truman's first full day in office, Mr. Stimson and Gen. Marshall, riding back to the Pentagon together, speculated on the kind of president he would be.

"We shall not know what he is really like," Gen. Marshall said, "until the pressure begins to be felt."

Those words might well be taken as a lesson for today, also.

© Los Angeles Times

Some Proposals To Activate the Vice-Presidency

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Before his fall from grace, former Vice-President Spiro Agnew reflected during an interview on the strange nature of his job.

"It is a damned peculiar situation to be in," he remarked. "To have authority and a title and responsibility with no real power to do anything. I think this is the hardest adjustment for a man to make."

"In the early days, I used to say to myself, 'Now, tomorrow, I'm going to do so and so.' And then I would stop and think, 'You aren't going to do anything, because you don't have the power.'"

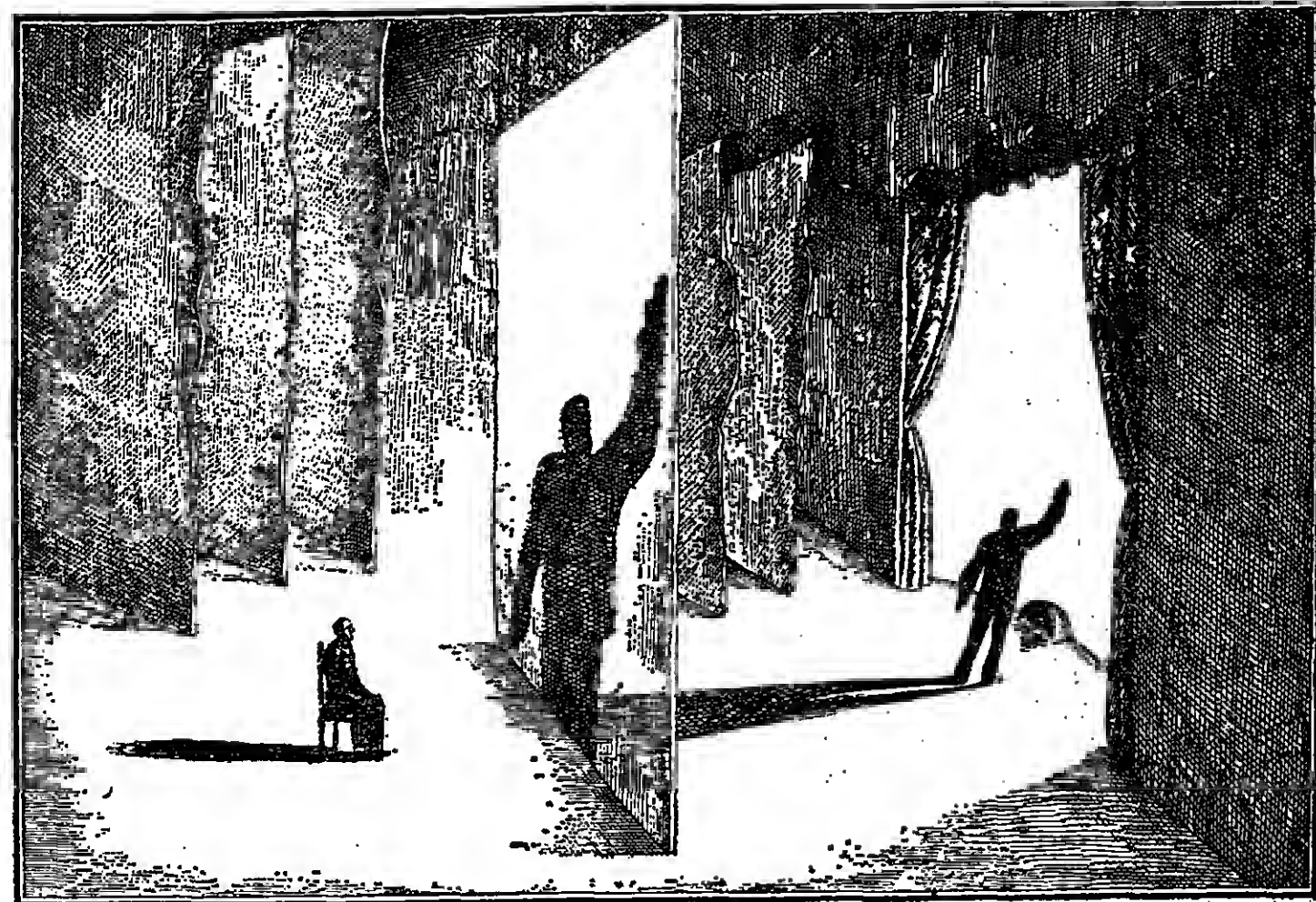
Lyndon Johnson had felt it, too. Hubert Humphrey had felt it. Thomas Marshall, Woodrow Wilson's vice-president, had felt it so deeply that he invented a fable that went like this: "Once upon a time, there were two brothers.

One ran away to sea, the other became vice-president, and nothing was ever heard of either of them again."

The problem came to the fore again last week. Here was Nelson Rockefeller, a proud, imperious man of enormous wealth and drive, a man who spent 15 years as governor of New York, preparing to move into a job that he once dismissed contemptuously as "standby equipment."

The frustrations inherent in the office. Because of the possibility that he will inherit the job—as three of the last eight vice-presidents have—the person who fills the nation's second office must be of presidential stature. By that is usually meant a man or woman with deep and varied experience and a personal constituency.

But anyone with those attributes is certain to find it frustrating in the extreme to have no power. And no president can afford to go too far in delegating power. Only a way vice-president can acquire it because he can never delegate responsibility. Richard Nixon found that out in Watergate. And Mr. Ford must know that Mr. Rockefeller is only a strictly limited sense.



Incentives Are Key to Bounty

The Vast U.S. Potential for Food Production

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The United States has substantial reserves of agricultural resources that could help feed the world's hungry if there were sufficient economic incentives and significant changes in traditional federal farm policy, a number of leading agricultural experts agree.

Exploitation of anything approaching the nation's full potential would require enormous investments in land, resources and technology. These, in turn, would have to be stimulated by government action and a change of federal farm policy, which has shunned an active role in stimulating farm expansion. Virtually no one foresees such a reversal.

Recent indications of imminent food shortages in India and other world areas, however, have forced many agricultural experts in government and the private sector to take a new look at agricultural procedures in the United States. Estimates of increases in food production that could be achieved with reasonable effort and without government intervention in the next 10 years range up to 50 per cent of the present output. Such estimates assume the use of additional land, continuing advances in technology and a favorable economic climate, including attractive prices for farmers.

'Right Price'

"Of all the factors involved, the major one is economic—the price has to be right," according to Marion Clawson, acting president of Resources for the Future, Inc., a private research organization.

"It's not only present prices, but how well farmers feel those prices will hold up. Many are unwilling to make the investment to bring new land into production, not knowing they are showing commendable caution."

Sylvan Wittwer, assistant dean of Michigan State University's agricultural college, sees research as the key to expansion and feels that the government has been too conservative in its support of scientific work.

Even in the face of a drought that dashed this year's hopes for crop production great enough to meet all demand, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's chief economist, Don Paarlberg, is, like Mr. Wittwer, optimistic.

"These are exciting times," Mr.

Paarlberg said. "Ours is the first generation that could hope to approach the specter of Malthus [a political economist who held that the population tends to increase faster than its means of subsistence unless periodically reduced by war, famine, pestilence or vice]."

While expressing concern over the precarious balance between food production and world needs, Mr. Paarlberg estimated that, by 1985, this country could be producing 9.1 billion bushels of corn a year, up from this year's drought-reduced crop of about 5 billion and earlier estimates of record production about 6 billion.

Mr. Paarlberg's projections were based on the work of a long-range planning unit in his department's Economic Research Service.

Study of Future

Their estimates are based on varied assumptions of future economic conditions and influences. Normally they project what is likely to happen rather than what can be caused by government programs.

"There may come a time when we will need government action," Dawson Ahalt, Mr. Paarlberg's deputy, said, "but we think farmers should get their signal from prices, and they will react best to that kind of signal."

Like many others in the department, Mr. Ahalt feels that government influence would be better directed to population controls rather than to pressure for all-out expansion of productive capacity.

The long-range planners' most recent projection, on which Mr. Paarlberg's estimates were based, looks at resources that could be brought into use by 1985.

The projection starts with the land, about 335 million acres of which are being cultivated this year. American land not under cultivation includes more than 350 million additional acres suited for crop production.

Most of that is now in competing uses, such as forests and pastures, but about 25 million acres could reasonably be expected as additions to the present farmland, the planners say. Part of that would come from land-clearing and drainage operations in the Southeast and Mississippi Delta regions, part from expanded dry-land cropping in the West

and part from continuing irrigation projects.

Much more could be done, many agricultural experts say, with stepped-up government investment in irrigation and research.

One of the most grandiose schemes advanced is an engineering proposal, known generally as the Parsons plan, that would take excess water from great rivers of the northwestern corner of North America, impound it in a Rocky Mountain trench reservoir, pump it from there into another reservoir in central Idaho and then let it flow by gravity through the Western states and down to Mexico.

The author of the plan, the Ralph M. Parsons Co., a big engineering organization, estimated that the project's water could be used to irrigate 40 million acres in the United States and said that as a byproduct it would generate 70 million more kilowatts of power than would be needed for its own pumps.

Although the plan has been talked about since its conception in the early 1960s, few agricultural experts foresee a time when it would be undertaken.

"The engineering is possible, but it would be enormously costly," Mr. Clawson commented. "It would take 20 years to complete and the political problems are enormous."

The Parsons firm estimated the cost of the project at \$100 billion in 1964 dollars.

Based on less ambitious projects, economists in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation projected expansion of irrigated land by about 3 million acres through 1980, 6 million by 1990 and 8.8 million by 2000.

The projections include land fully irrigated and that supplied with supplemental water and both authorized and merely potential work.

Many scientists believe that research can augment U.S. potential far beyond that projected by the Agriculture Department's long-range planning group.

In a study for the National Science Foundation on research needs, Mr. Wittwer called for a "national program for increasing the research investment," citing the potential payoffs already indicated by the work of some scientists.

Mr. Wittwer is also director of the Michigan Agricultural Ex-

periment Station and chairman of the Board of Agriculture and Renewable Resources of the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council.

Among possible breakthroughs that he cited in the study and explained in the interview were some that could greatly increase the productivity of plants.

One area is that of photosynthesis, the growth process generated by sunlight on plant leaves. Experiments to alter plant structures and expose more leaves to the sun promise greater and faster growth and productivity, he said.

The rate of photosynthesis has also been increased experimentally, he noted, by enriching the atmosphere around plants with more carbon dioxide than is naturally present. But, he said, "little work has been done to bring the results of research into the field."

Related studies that show great promise, he said, are in the area of nitrogen fixation, a process by which bacteria associated with certain plants—the legumes, such as peas and beans—convert atmospheric nitrogen for soil enrichment.

Nitrogen fixation has been increased as much as 500 per cent by carbon dioxide enrichment of the atmosphere around plants, he said.

Other Plants

In addition, Mr. Wittwer cited efforts to develop strains of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that might be associated with other plants besides legumes. The result, he said, would improve growth rates of many plants and relieve pressures on increasingly scarce fertilizer resources.

Other agricultural scientists, meanwhile, are at work on experiments seeking to make livestock more productive. Among the projects are some to increase fertility.

One person involved in the work, R. A. Bellows of a U.S. experimental station at Miles City, Mont., is trying to produce multiple births in beef cattle. His goal is a 200 per cent annual production rate in breeding herds.

The benefits would be obvious. The more fertile the breeding cows, the fewer would be needed, the less grain would be required and the less land area they would use.

U.S., France Rivals In Aid, Cultural Programs in Haiti

By Marilee Simons

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (WP).

Having ignored Haiti for more than a decade, the United States and France are now involved in an unending rivalry to win the "hearts and minds" of its people. Both countries are launching big economic aid programs and stepping up their cultural propaganda.

"Our main interest here is to protect Haiti and its culture from outside influences," a French diplomat said. "It is an impoverished Caribbean republic that declared independence from France 170 years ago, but still uses French as its official language."

The "outside influence" is, of course, the United States, which occupied Haiti between 1915 and 1934. It remains the country's main source of economic assistance and tourist income and has a growing cultural impact.

"We now have 1,500 students learning English," a U.S. Embassy official said with satisfaction. "Two years ago, there were only 400."

This courtship began cautiously in 1971 after dictator Francois Duvalier died and was succeeded by his young son, President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier, now 22.

Political repression eased. The foreign countries and international agencies that had boycotted the late president's brutal regime gradually decided to resume their programs here. In the recent rush of experts from the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States and countries like Canada and Taiwan, it became apparent that the United States and France were offering the highest bids to influence Haiti's future.

For the first time since the revolt of Haiti's black slaves sharply ended France's rule here in 1804, Paris sent a cabinet minister, said Port-au-Prince. As a result, France's official aid agency set up shop here early this year. Hoping that Haiti will become a loyal member of the French-speaking community, France will give Haiti the same preferential treatment it accords its former African colonies.

French technicians, aided by about 30 young Frenchmen working here in lieu of military aid, are preparing agricultural, medical and educational projects. To strengthen the country's meager economic base, France is financing a highway to the southern town of Janel and improving provincial airports.

Mission director Jean Schayler noted that the size of the aid budget "still depends on developments." But he estimated that France will be spending close to \$5 million this year. Assistance is made in the form of grants—not loans—so France can retain greater control and efficiency, a French official said.

U.S. assistance is also rapidly returning. In 1963, the Kennedy administration suspended all U.S. aid, except for a few humanitarian projects. Now the U.S. Agency for International Development has re-opened its office and approved its first substantial loan in 15 years: \$18 million for road construction with an annual grant of \$600,000 for maintenance once the roads are in use. Agricultural loans, Peace Corps volunteers and family-planning projects are now under discussion, while disease-control and food-distribution programs continue.

The U.S. approach to assistance is to offer loans rather than grants in an effort to encourage local interest and participation. But experts here

point out that Haiti has little funds and few technicians most "emerging" requirements. President Duvalier says he is stressing economic development but foreign technicians private despise the "inept" government bureaucracy and its difficulty in coping with the arrival of much foreign aid.

Haiti's small upper class, if only group to take any interest in politics, is watching the growing U.S. and French activity here with amused interest.

"We really have two governments," quipped a member of the elite. "One is in the palace at the other is the shadow government, divided between the U.S. and French embassies."

While it is still too early to measure the effects of the wave of aid on Haiti's economy and its destitute population, the influx of foreign residents and American tourists is beginning to make its mark. English phrases like "barga prices" or "art market" are being tacked up on downtown storefronts and a new English-language newspaper is on sale.

While there are still few signs of the infiltration of the English language is causing concern at the French Embassy, a dignified mansion a few hundred feet from the shabby white presidential palace.

The resource base came with time and technology," said in an interview summing his view of an attainable future of abundance.

Yet for all their efforts, foreign teachers here reach only handful of the most privileged youngsters. Four and a half million of the five million Haitians cannot read or write. They speak only Creole, a blend of 17th-century French, some Spanish, African and English words. Only members of the educated elite can speak French.

The outdated French educational system still used here requires that children study French. Thus they learn a language and a culture alien to Haiti.

In the past, the French has snubbed the "unintelligible" jargon of Creole and dismisses Haiti's language as a mere "dialect." But France's courtship producing a change of attitude. To the surprise of long-time foreign residents, French officials are beginning to say that Creole is a "real language," and French, therefore, should be taught as a foreign tongue.

Endemic Problems

For all the foreign flurry, Haiti, development experts recognize that current efforts are only a drop in the ocean. Haiti's problems, which are larger and more difficult to resolve than those of any other country in the Western Hemisphere, foreign aid, they say, has come and gone in Haiti.

making little difference to a population which seems to sink permanently from starvation and endemic disease.

The Haitian government takes a more pragmatic view. "We are well aware that the French and the Americans are sending aid as a political instrument, but we need it," a government official said.

"Besides, they have come long way from the way they treated us 70 years ago. They are not 'French' and 'Americans' gumballs off our coast, demanding we pay our debts with more we didn't have."

Rudi Also Stars in 7-0 Victory

Holtzman Blanks Red Sox

BOSTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Joe Rudi hit a grand slam homer and Ken Holtzman pitched a five-hitter today to lead the Oakland A's to a 7-0 triumph over the Boston Red Sox.

Rudi's grand slam came in the six-run fifth inning off starter and loser Roger Moret, who had held Oakland hitless through the first four innings.

Sunday

Moret, who pitched a one-hitter in his last start, yielded hits to Angel Mangual, Larry Haney and Bert Campaneris for one run. Ted Kubiak singled home the second A's run before Rudi drove his 15th homer high into the leftfield screen. Rudi also sliced a double to right in the seventh to score Sal Bando, who had walked.

The three-game series attracted a record 104,837 fans at Fenway Park.

Tigers 6, Rangers 5

At Detroit, Gary Sutherland singled to score Ron Leflore from second base, capping a two-out, two-run rally in the bottom of the ninth that gave Detroit a 6-5 victory over Texas.

Ray Foucault was protecting Jim Bibby's 19th victory but Gene Lamont hit his second homer of the season to tie the game. The speedy Leflore then legged out a short double to left and came home on Sutherland's line single to center.

Foucault is now 6-7 while John Hiller moved to within one of the American League record for victories by a relief pitcher with his 15th. He has lost eight.

Twins 5, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Larry Hise and Bobby Darwin drove in two runs apiece to back the four-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven as Minnesota handed Baltimore its fourth defeat in the last five games, 5-1.

Blyleven, 15-15, held the Orioles hitless until Tommy Davis's homer in the fourth inning, his ninth, gave the Orioles a 1-0 lead. Losing pitcher Ross Grimsley, 14-12, held the Twins hitless for five innings until they erupted for a five-run sixth inning. Highlighted by Hise's two-run double and a bases-loaded single by Darwin.

Royals 2, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Bruce Dal Canton hurled a three-hitter and

Orlando Cepeda drove in the winning run with a ninth-inning single to lead Kansas City to a 2-0 victory over Milwaukee. The victory gave the Royals an 11-1 edge in the now-complete season series between the two teams.

Yankees 3, Angels 1

At New York, Craig Nettles singled home Bobby Murcer with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give New York a 2-1 victory over California.

Murcer led off the ninth with a double and, after Ron Blomberg filed out, Nettles hit a soft single to end the game.

The victory went to Larry Gura, who pitched a nine-hitter in his American League debut. California ace Nolan Ryan was the loser for the 14th time this season against 16 victories.

White Sox 5, Indians 5

At Chicago, Wilbur Wood, beating Cleveland for the fourth time this season, staggered to his 19th victory of the season as he hurled Chicago to an 8-5 victory over the Indians in the first game of a doubleheader. The Indians collected 11 hits. The Sox scored two runs in the first off loser Dick Bosman, now 5-2. A walk to Pat Kelly, single by Dick Allen and Carlos May and a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson did the damage.

Mets 1, Braves 0

In the National League, at Atlanta, Ray Sadecki pitched a five-hitter and drove in the lone run in leading New York to a 1-0 victory over Atlanta.

In the fifth inning, after one out, Jim Gossiger singled and moved to second on Duffy Dyer's infield out. Sadecki followed with a single to left off Phil Niekro, 14-11, scoring Gossiger.

Reds 3, Expos 1

At Montreal, Pete Rose, on an 11-game hitting streak, drove in two runs with a single in the eighth inning to lead Cincinnati to a 3-1 victory and a three-game sweep of Montreal.

Pinch-hitter Ken Griffey led off the eighth with a single and Montreal was ahead, 1-0. Griffey stole second and went to third on a bad throw by rookie catcher Barry Foote. Pinch-hitter Terry Crowley walked, then was replaced by pinch-runner Joe Morgan, who stole second base. Rose's third single of the game drove home Griffey and Morgan. Cesar Geronimo then singled, Johnny Bench bounced out, but Tony Perez walked to load the bases. Dan Driessen's sacrifice fly scored Rose with the third run.

Astros 5, Phillies 0

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Don Wilson, 9-10, needed relief help from Mike Cosgrove in the ninth to help the Astros pitching staff record its third successive shutout over the Phillies. May's homer came off loser Wayne Twickell, 6-4, and gave the Astros a 1-0 lead.

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